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deeper color and with a more polished surface, mostly one to three-seeded; seeds pale, yellowish-brown, finely and evenly reticulated, the network on the angles tending to break up into a papillose roughness.

H. Canadense I find in poor, light or sandy soil, often on or near rocks, and in partly shaded situations; *H. majus* grows in dry open ground, never on rocks or in shade, as far as I have observed. It comes into flower about the fourth week of June, two or three weeks later than *Canadense*, which, in the same neighborhood, may be found with full-sized pods before *majus* shows the first signs of flower-buds.

It should be said that these observations apply to the plants as they occur in the vicinity of New York, where also the specimens were collected from which the foregoing descriptions are drawn. The general distribution of the two plants, and their relative abundance, now become subjects of much interest in regard to which it is to be hoped that early information will be forthcoming. I may add that at York Harbor, Maine, in August last, *H. majus* was found to be a common plant over the downs near the sea, while *H. Canadense* was not met with.

RIVERDALE ON HUDSON, NEW YORK CITY.

New or little known Plants of the Southern States.

By T. H. KEARNEY, JR.

(PLATES 206-209.)

GALIUM PARISIENSE L. Sp. Pl. 108 (1753).

Galium Anglicum Huds. Fl. Angl. Ed. 2, 69 (1778).

Abundantly naturalized in dry, sandy fields about Knoxville, Tenn. June-August.

DISPORUM MACULATUM (Buckley) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, 15: 188 (1888).

Collected near Knoxville, Tenn. Grows in rich soil on bluffs of the Tennessee River. Also along the Emory River, near Harriman, Roane Co. April.



CASTANEA NANA ELL.



F. Emil del

SAXIFRAGA GRAYANA BRITTON.



CAREX AUSTRO-CAROLINIANA BAILEY.



STEIRONEMA INTERMEDIUM KEARNEY.

CORALLORHIZA WISTERIANA Conrad, Journ. Acad. Phila. 6: 145 (1829).

Stem slender, light brown, 20–35 cm. high, bearing several sheathing, scale-like leaves; raceme 6–15-flowered; flowers 15 mm. long, slender-pedicelled, erect; lip white with conspicuous crimson spots, 8–10 mm. long, 4–5 mm. broad below the middle, abruptly clawed, ovate, narrowed towards the more or less notched apex, truncate at base, crenulate; lamellæ two short, prominent ridges; spur a more or less conspicuous protuberance adnate to the summit of the ovary; column strongly two-winged towards the base; capsule elliptic-oblong to oblong-obovoid, about 1 cm. long, drooping when mature.

New England: Robbins; Pennsylvania: near Philadelphia, Wister, Carsons; Mercersburg, Porter; Delaware: Wilmington, Canby; Georgia: Chapman; Florida: Chapman; Merritt's Island, A. H. Curtiss (No. 2816, distributed as *C. odontorhiza*); Alabama: Tuscaloosa, Johnson; Texas: Wright; Tennessee: Dandridge, Rugel; Knoxville, Kearney; Ohio: Cincinnati, Lea.

Corallorhiza Wisteriana has been referred by most recent botanists to *C. odontorhiza*, but is beautifully distinct. It may be recognized by its usually taller and more robust stem, flowers two or three times larger, lip less rounded, notched at apex, truncate and more abruptly clawed at base, with the lamellæ much more prominent, the distinct protuberance of the spur, and the prominent wings at the base of the column. There is also a marked difference in its period of flowering,—from February to May, while *C. odontorhiza* flowers from July to October. It appears to be more common than *C. odontorhiza*, especially southward.

CASTANEA NANA Muhl. Cat. 86 (1813).

Fagus pumila var. *præcox* Walt. Fl. Car. 233 (1788), *fide* Elliott (name only).

Castanea alnifolia Nutt. Gen. 2: 217 (1818).

This species has been reduced to *Castanea pumila* by those later-day botanists who have made a practice of "lumping" plants with which they are not familiar into some well-known species. But the best botanists of the early part of the century—Muhlenberg, Nuttall, Elliott—agreed as to its validity. It is difficult to conceive how any one with Elliott's excellent description before him could have slighted its claim to such rank.

During the past summer I collected this plant near Jesup, Wayne County, Georgia, and was struck by its utter dissimilarity to *C. pumila*. It may be described as follows:

Stem simple or little branched, 3–5 dm. high, slender, glabrous below, downy-pubescent above, as are the branches, petioles and peduncles; bark dull gray-brown; leaves large in proportion to the size of the plant, 12–15 cm. long, 5–6 cm. broad, oblong or oblong-obovate, acuminate or more often obtuse at apex, rounded at base, coarsely sinuate-dentate with short, spreading and rigid teeth, thick, almost coriaceous, upper surface dark green, glabrous and shining, lower surface covered with a short, dense, rather tawny, or, at least, not bright-white down; petioles 4–5 mm. long; mid-nerve prominent, primary veins 12–15 pairs, disposed at irregular intervals, branching and often recurved at the ends; peduncles elongated, bearing numerous, rather remote clusters of staminate flowers above and a few pistillate flowers below; “involucrum of the fertile florets 1–3, on the lower part sterile. Ament generally maturing as in the preceding species [*C. pumila*]. The nut is generally much larger but less abundant than those of the preceding species.”*

Differs from *C. pumila* in the dwarf habit, broader leaves, which are oblong or obovate-oblong and usually obtuse, while those of *C. pumila* are usually ovate-lanceolate and acuminate, in the shorter, more rigid and more spreading teeth, in the shining upper surface of the leaf and the more tawny hue of the down on the lower surface and in the shorter petioles.

Georgia: Jesup, Kearney; Florida: Jamony, Rugel; Louisiana: Red River, Hale. Flowers in May (Plate 206).

SPIRÆA VIRGINIANA Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, 17: 314 (1890).

This well-marked *Spiræa* grows in considerable quantity on cliffs of loose shale in the Gap of the Chilhowee Mountain, through which the Little River flows in Blount County, Tennessee. Collected in June, 1891, and again in June, 1893.

SAXIFRAGA GRAYANA Britton, Mem. Torr. Club, 5: 178 (1894).

Saxifraga Caroliniana A. Gray, Mem. Am. Acad. (II.) 3: 39 (1848), not Schleich.

Abundant on limestone cliffs on the Tennessee River at Knoxville (altitude about 900 feet). Flowers in April. Although the Knoxville plant has a spreading calyx, it corresponds in every

* Ell. Bot. S. C. & Ga. 2: 615.

other respect with Gray's type from Grandfather Mountain, North Carolina, and with specimens collected on Walker Mountain, Va., by members of the Torrey Club in May, 1892.* It is larger in every way and more hairy than *S. Careyana*; leaves thicker, more pointed at base, on shorter, stouter and very hairy petioles, the older ones often vinous-red on the under surface; petals strongly bimaculate; filaments clavate, purple with age; capsules less divergent. The character of reflexed or spreading sepals is probably of less importance in distinguishing the two species than has been supposed, but they are abundantly distinct in other respects. (Plate 207.)

EUPHORBIA MERCURIALINA Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2: 212 (1803).

Abundant in the locality where Michaux originally found it, "in collibus circa Knoxville." It grows in rich soil on wooded slopes, and flowers in April and May.

CAREX AUSTRAL-CAROLINIANA Bailey, Bull. Torr. Club, 20: 428 (1893).

This fine *Carex* was discovered by Buckley on Table Mt., S. C., many years ago, and had not since been collected until in April, 1893, I had the good fortune to meet with it in the "gorge" of the Hiwassee River in Polk Co., Tenn. It grows on moist rocks and is a strikingly handsome species. As no specimens bearing mature perigynia have, to my knowledge, been hitherto preserved, a description drawn from good material is here inserted.

Culms numerous, tufted, 25-35 cm. high, slender, compressed, striate; root-leaves bright green, longer or shorter than the culms, flat, channelled, the cauline reduced to sheathing bracts which are erect, spreading or recurved at the apex, with reddish-brown, membranaceous edges; pistillate spikes 1-3, on erect or somewhat recurved, filiform peduncles, the lower sometimes 9 cm. long, 3-6-flowered; scales of pistillate flowers brown, the lower cuspidate, as long as or longer than the perigynia, the upper acute or obtusish, not half as long as the perigynia; perigynium 3-4 mm. long, triangular, somewhat curved, pointed but hardly beaked, about 30-nerved, minutely granulose; achene sharply triangular, filling the perigynium; stigmas 3, conspicuous; staminate spike terminal, slender peduncled, sometimes with a few pistillate flowers at base, 10-15 mm. long, usually more or less curved, scales brown, obtuse.

* See Mem. Torr. Club, 4: 118 (1894).

The long, filiform peduncles remind one of *C. laxiculmis*, but, as Prof. Bailey has remarked, the colored leafless sheaths and the characters of the staminate spike indicate the affinity to *C. plantaginea*. The perigynia are about two-thirds as large as those of *C. plantaginea*, which they much resemble (Plate 208).

COLLINSONIA VERTICILLATA Baldw.; Ell. Bot. S. C. & Ga. 1: 36 (1816).

Grows in rich soil in a wooded ravine near Knoxville, Tenn. Flowers in May.

STEIRONEMA INTERMEDIUM n. sp.

Perennial; stem erect, 4–8 dm. high, slender, rather obtusely 4-angled, glabrous below, minutely glandular puberulent above as are the petioles, pedicels and calyx; lower leaves 5–7 cm. long, 2–4 cm. broad (the floral much smaller), from broadly ovate below to narrowly ovate-lanceolate above, acute at apex, rounded or more usually truncate, cuneate or subcordate, and unequal at base, margins entire, somewhat sinuate, minutely ciliate, veins conspicuous but not prominent, sometimes even slightly impressed, often obscurely scurfy-puberulent, leaves otherwise smooth; petioles slender, the lower 3–4 cm. long, ciliate only at the connate base as in *S. radicans*; inflorescence an open leafy panicle, the ultimate divisions corymbose; pedicels slender; 2–6 times as long as the flower; calyx 10–12 mm. in diameter, the segments lanceolate, very acute; corolla bright golden-yellow, 18–20 mm. in diameter, segments cuspidate; capsule about one-third shorter than the calyx lobes.

Virginia: Aikin; Kentucky: Harlan Co., Kearney (No. 121); Tennessee: Knox Co., Kearney; Alabama: Talladega Co., Mohr.

On dry sandstone rocks at an elevation of from 900–1600 ft. Flowers in June and July (Plate 209).

In a genus like *Steironema*, of which the species are strongly confluent, the making of new ones on any but well-marked and constant characters is not advisable. The plant in question is so distinct from any other form known to me, however, that I have no hesitation in giving it specific rank. The fact that it holds its characters over such a wide range is strong evidence of its validity.

The name chosen for the species indicates its intermediate position between *Steironema ciliatum* and *S. radicans*. Apart from the erect habit, the general appearance of the plant suggests more

forcibly the latter. It differs from *S. ciliatum* in its more slender habit, leaves shorter and proportionately broader, less conspicuously pointed, petioles ciliate only at the connate base, calyx and corolla smaller. The conspicuously ciliate petiole is a remarkably constant character in *S. ciliatum*. Our plant is distinguished from *S. radicans* by its erect habit, leaves shorter and broader, not pointed at base, and by its much larger and more deeply colored corolla. The habitat is strikingly different from that of either of the two related species. *S. ciliatum* is a plant of low woods and banks of streams, while *S. radicans* grows in grassy swamps and woods along the coast and in the Mississippi Valley.

ANTENNARIA PLANTAGINIFOLIA MONOCEPHALA Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. 2: 431 (1841-43).

Since reporting this variety from Knoxville, Tennessee, I have collected it in two other localities in the eastern part of that State—near Ducktown, in Polk Co., and near Harriman, in Roane Co. It seems to be a not uncommon plant in the Southern Alleghanies.

RUBUS MILLSAUGHII Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, 18: 366 (1891).

Collected at the summit of Thunderhead (about 6,500 feet), and on Chilhowee Mt. (at about 1,500 feet), in Blount Co., Tenn.

ASARUM MACRANTHUM (Shuttl.) Small, Mem. Torr. Club, 5: 136 (1894).

Collected by Mr. A. Ruth on the banks of the Ocoee in Polk Co., Tenn., in May, 1891, and by me on the banks of the Emory, in Roane Co., in April, 1893.

PLUCHEA PETIOLATA Cass. Dict. Sc. Nat. 42: 2 (1826).

P. fœtida D.C. Prodr. 5: 452 (1836), not *P. fœtida* (L.) B. S. P.

This plant is certainly sufficiently well characterized to be maintained as a species distinct from *P. camphorata*. It differs from the common plant of the Atlantic coast in its taller and stouter stem, 1-2 m. high, which is more strongly sulcate, more distinctly angled and less pubescent above; in its thinner and larger leaves 10-18 cm. long, 3-6 cm. wide, which are more pointed at either end, much smoother, of a brighter green color, and taper into conspicuous, slender petioles 20-25 mm. long; in the smaller heads, which are 4-5 mm. high, while those of

P. camphorata are 5–6 mm. high; in the involucre scales, which are merely resinous-granulose and with ciliate margins, while those of *P. camphorata* are densely puberulent all over; and in the shorter pubescence of the much less strongly ribbed achenes.

While *P. camphorata* is a plant of brackish marshes along the Atlantic coast, *P. petiolata* is found in non-saline soil in low ground at roadsides or along streams in the interior. Its range is indicated by the following localities: North Carolina: Rowan Co., Heller; Florida: Chapman; Alabama: Buckley; Tennessee: Buckley; Knox Co., Kearney; Kentucky: Short; Kentucky River: Peter; Harlan Co., Kearney (No. 272, distributed as *P. fœtida*).

Cryptogamic Notes from Long Island.—I.

BY S. ELY JELLIFFE.

The following list of Musci includes all the mosses that are known to the writer as occurring upon Long Island. It is in no sense a complete list, but is here presented for the sake of comparison and in the hope that it may serve as a stimulus to Long Island collectors. Most of the species recorded are to be found in the "Local Collection" in the Herbarium of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

SPHAGNA.

- Sphagnum cymbifolium* Ehrh.
- Sphagnum cymbifolium squarrulosum* Nees & Hornsch.
- Sphagnum acutifolium* Ehrh.
- Sphagnum subsecundum* Nees.
- Sphagnum subsecundum obesum* (Wils.) Schimp.
- Sphagnum cuspidatum* Ehrh.
- Sphagnum cuspidatum plumosum* Nees.
- Sphagnum cuspidatum intermedium* (Hoffm.) Rau.

MUSCI.

- Polytrichum commune* L.
- Polytrichum Ohioense* Ren. & Card.
- Polytrichum juniperinum* Willd.
- Polytrichum tenue* Menz. (*Pogonatum brevicaule* Beauv).
- Catharinea angustata* Brid.